THE FREMONT TRAIN. THE FREMONT TRAIN.

Tone... Old One Tester.

The Fremont train has got along.

Just jump aboard, so foce of wrong!

Our train is bound for Washington;

It corries Freedom's bravest son.

Clear the track, fillibusters!

Now's no time for threats and blusters!

Clear the track! or, ore you dream on't,

You'll be 'neath the train of Fremont!

You'll be Washington, they say,
The Border Ruffians have their way;
And loud they talk of "Buck and Breck,
For making Karasa all a wreck. Clear the track, &c.

But they've got up no such big team As this of ours, that goes by steam; And arguments, we've not a few, To bring in men just such as gou. Clear the track, &c.

They tell us, though, that Washington's A dangerous place for Freedom's sons, For canes are cheap, and laws are scarce, And murder trials all a farce: Clear the track, &c.

But what care we for ruffian might. When we are on the side of right? and soon we'll let them feel the pains, That votes can cause as well as canes Clear the track, &c.

And don't you see we've just the man To meet the foe !—for he who can Brave terrents wild and mountain snows, Will fear no Brooks nor Southern blows. Clear the track, &c.

Then jump aboard the Fremont train, Anc soon the Capital we'll gain. Then we'll rejoice o'er one in power, Who never will to Slavery cower. Clear the track, &c.

ANTI-BUCHANAN SONG. Old Buchanan's come to town; He left his post of some renown; He's come expecting to be sent To Wa hington as President. You've cone too late, James Buchanan: e shall put another man in.

Frement is both great and young, And never can be thus outrun; He crossed the Rocky Mountains cold, And showed us California's gold. Get out of the way, James Buchanan: We shall put a younger man in

Old Buchanan has no wife, He's lived a bachelor all his life, And hopes to be the White House lessee Instead of Fremont's charming Jessie. Get off the track, old Buchanan: We shall put our Jessie's man in.

Cincinnati forged the chains To bind with Slavery our domains; But we shall have Free Speech and State, With Fremont for our candidate! Get out of the way, James Buchanan, We shall put a freer man in.

FREMONT, THE CHOICE OF THE NATION

AIR-The Red, White and Blue. FOR FREMONT, the choice of the nation The pride of the fearless and free, We'll drink to his health and his station, Though Fillmore has come o'er the sea His beart bests for Freedom, remaining On the soil where our liberty grew-For our brethren in Kansas sustaining The free flag-the Red, White and Blue There are lands where the millions are yearning For Freedom from tyranny's chain, While to Kansas our efforts are turning To shield her from Slavery's stain. For Fremont, he stands with devotion, And swears to the Union he's true; He crossed o'er the mountains to ocess To plant there the Red, White and Blue. No sectional feuds shall e'er sever The bands which our f relathers wrought The Union forever and ever !

Unsulbed, unstained and unbought, Is the watchword from Frement we borrow And he stands by his promise so true; Then who will our leader not follow, When his flag is the Red, White and Blue? Our voices are joined, then, for Union, The stars and the stripes are above;

Huzza all for Fremost and Dayton Hugza for the men that we love ! The old Union ship, when well guided, And soon will the storm have subsided

That threatened the Red, White and Blue For The Tribune. ON THE SUMNER " DIFFICULTY."

ON READING THE SPEECH OF MR BUTLER And is it not enough that they have done Must outrage upon outrage yet be piled, And paper by such reptile words defiled So low do Judges fix the price of blood? Such blood as kis—the honored and the good— Oh mockery! oh libel on his courtry's name! Foul blot, America, upon thy virgin fame ! Yet not unheeded shall that blood have flow'd-Within each manly breast a flame bath glowed, That higher, brighter, stronger yet shall rise (Till crowning Slavery's pile, it joins the skies! Summer! thy name shall long recorded be Among the champions of Liberty!

And heary sires, their grandsons on their knee, Shall teach the debt of love they owe to thee. God shield thy consecrated head from harm. Restere thy health, invigorate thine arm, Raise up his servant, Freedom's cause to plead, And her triumphant hoets to victory lead! Yes, Laberty SHALL triumph, God hath said The proud oppressor captive shall be led, The slave shall yet exult that he is free, And Summer, then he'll cherish thoughts of thee !

FREMONT AT DOBBS' FERRY .- A meeting was held at Dobbe' Ferry, Westchester County, New York, on Wednesday evening 23d inst, to organize a Fremont. Club for the Second Election District, Town of Greenburgh, comprising the villages of Irvington, Dobbe Ferry, Hastings, Ashford, and their vicineties. There was a large attendance, and much spirit manifested for the cause of free labor and free speech. A temporary organization was effected by appointing M. K. Conzen Chairman, and C. McCutcheon Secretary. A very esq , foreibly depicting the aggressions of the Southern tates upon the rights of freemen, and the eventual disastrous result to the cause of Liberty and humanity, aniese all levers of Reputatioan principles throughout the land do unite and succeed in administering a com-plete reduce to the present Administration, and to those who unbuild its relies. shoes who aphold its policy, directly or indirectly, and preventing the spread of disvery into Territory once declared free forever. At the conclusion of the ad-dress many came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Ciub. A committee to nominste per-manent officers of the Club was duly appointed, and retired to make their selections. A committee was appointed to prepare a declaration of principles and a set of by laws to govern the Clab, and report to the next meeting. The Committee on Nominations re-ported the following officers for the Ciub, and the report was unanimously adopted: President, M. K. Conzene; Vice Presidente, C. W Thomas, G. Conklin, C. T. Platt; Secretary, C. McCutcheon; Treasurer, Wm A. Hall. The following Executive Committee was duly appoint d by the President: James L. Rob-inson, Wm A. Hall, F. W. Waterbury, J. W. Woodward. After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, August 8, at the same place.

OREGON.

THE WAR IN OREGON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Trib

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 3, 1856. The receipt of your paper of April 5 produced a shock on the Pacific Coast, almost like an earthquake, only it shook the people instead of the ground. It was felt alike in the tented field and in the city throng. For months past many had solaced themselves with calculations of a rich reword for the perils and suff-ring incurred by the war. Others ha' speculated large'y in Government scrip, purchasing for 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, and it is believed that many perpetrated and per-

petuated war in hope of gain.
But The Tribune (as above), containing General Wool's Report with your remarks, and que-tations from your "Oregor Correspondent" on the Indian War, brought every calculation to a sudden stop, and high officials, as well as men of low degree, were seen in soleum conclave as though a plot had explored and the profits been lost. No sooner had the bubble burst than scores of reflecting ninds perceived the truth, and for the first time the questions, is it right?—Are we justifiable in this war of extermination?—Could we not have lived in prace without it!—and, Have not the In-dians a right to life, to liberty, to land, to self-defense, and human sympathy, the same as we! were appreciated and met a responsive Yes. And could we be placed back with our present convic-

tions, war could not again occur.

But it is to be regretted that there are in Oregon multitudes of men from the Southern or frontier States, as well as some from the East and the West, whose minds are not cultured by education, and are not informed in regard to the true principles upon which our Governmen is based, ciples upon which our Government is based, but who nevertheless assume the prerogatives of Squatter Sovereigns; and being led by intelligent but unprincipled men, whose god is gold, endeavor to control public sentiment, and the liberty of speech and of the press is denied. Offices of trust are filled by unworthy occupants, and enactments carried out subversive of every principle of law and justice. And this is the real cause of the present war. It did not commence cause of the present war. It did not commence because the Indians desired it, but because they had no alterrative; they must either suomit to be cut up in detail or combine for self-defense. Ever since the settlement of the country, their females have been the helpless victims of lawless lust; if their brothers or fathers and husbands resisted, they have brothers or fathers and husbands resisted, they have been shot with impunity, and no censure was feared. Not only lust, but avarice, has had a full share in bringing about the misery we suffer. Numbers of mer supplied the Indians with ammunition and arms, contrary to law, for the use of their squaws or for the gold dust they would gather.

It was this class of men who purloined and circulated the manuscript letter spoken of in The Oregon Argus, which I herewith send.

Oregon Argus, which I berewith send.

At an indignation meeting in Rogue River Valev on the 24th of May, where the manuscript and

THE TRIBUNE were read, the Chairman and another speaker expressed regret that THE TRIBUNE which circulates in every corner of the land, should contain such an article because it was a reflection on the character of the citizens; and yet this reverend chairman and his colleague had been from the first among the most merciless and persistent advocates of the war; and another Methodist preacher of the "Church South" carried around a subscription paper to collect funds to pay men \$10 extra for each Indian scalp they could get. They acknowledged no wrong they had done, but regret that it was known abroad, particu-because it might invalidate claims on the public treasury. And although they denied the whole in general terms as false and slanderous, there was only one attempt at specification. A Kentucky Captain emith member of the Oregon Legi-lature, attempted to explain and justify the first attack on Indians, but he seemed like a chicken in the mud; the more be tried to free himelf, he got bedaubed the more, so that his detailed account developed more injustice and wrong than the brief allusion in the letter he was

trying to condemn.

The necessity of a thorough investigation of the The necessity of a thorough investigation of the merits of this war arises from the fact that its perpetuation has developed an extensive and deep demoralization of the public mind. Multitudes of men from the mines have been for months accustomed to bleed and rapine, regardless of justice or mercy. Human life has lost its sacredness, and the law its supremacy.

If the whole claims are allowed, no check will be given; and as long as there are Indians, wars

given; and as long as there are Indians, wars will occur.

And yet the whole community is deeply embar-

rassed; there are many cases of severe suffering, which should have prompt rener.

I hope your suggestion of a commission to investigate will be adopted by the Government. which should have prompt relief.

some of the best men is the country who believe with Generals Wool and Palmer that it need not have been, yet they have had no public ex-

The Statesman would only publish my account of the indignation meeting as an advertisement, for which it charged \$12. The Pacific Advocate promised to publish both statements, but did not print mine, and a short article which I wrote for its columns was refused admission. I called upon Mr. Adams of The Oregon Argus: he said he had advocated war through a misapprehension of facts, but since fuller information, will freely print on both sides alike. But it is The Tribune which can speak with the most telling effect, and it is read and heard in every quarter. J. B.

CALIFORNIA.

THE PENDING REVOLUTION. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Friday, July 4, 1856

. In offering for publication a brief account of the political troubles here, it is with the hope that it may contribute in some degree to the information of "friends at home." To obtain a correct idea of the exciting occurrences of the last few weeks, it will be necessary to bear in mind the character of our inhabitants. California is settled by people from every State in the Union, and they constitute altogether rather a heterogeneous mass. Of those who immigrated since the discovery of gold, about one fourth are from the Slave States; and of these, again, at least one fourth are from Missouri. With a few exceptions, the latter are of the border kind, and have long been designated throughout this country by the name of "Pikes," or Pike County men, owing to the circumstance of their peculiarities have been builesqued, on the stage in Sacramento, at early day. They speak familiarly of the recent outrages in Missouri and Kansas, and almost to a man justify them. This, of course, results from early man justify them. This of course, results from early education, or, more properly speaking, from babit, for coucation is a thing they are little blessed with. You have inferred that they are Pro-Slavery in feeling, and the same is true of reagly all our other Southern immigrants. Many of them, indeed, are slaveowners, and are therefore both to belinquish their favorite scheme of introducing Slavery, by lawful mean, into the southern baif, if not the whole of this State. The fact that their leacers have constantly entertained that hope is abundantly established by the testimory of politicians who have described and escaped from party entanglements with them.

abundantly established by the testimony of politicians who have described and escaped from party entanglements with them.

This Southern one fourthpart of our population, by a well-concerted system of political maneuvering, have sall-concerted system of positive of the second day, whenever up to a course was requisite to elect a man who had worshipped faithfully at their shrine. The field of party have been to them roped of sand, when slavery called for recurits. Thus not only have our S ate, county and municipal offices been monepolized or controlled by the "Chivalry," but even the fitness of applicants for Federal favors has been measured by their devotion to Slavery. So circumspect has the President been in this regard that none but out-ant-out propagandists have received any consideration from him; indeed he has been so extremely cautious in this matter trat it is altogether as to such a such parts of the such as the fent of the such as the s

as numerous, and, as a general toing, expessively orthodox on the Slavery queetion, but 12 of them have been trusted. The offense of bein, born north of Mason and Dixon's line has been at med for in every possible manner; but those only have met with even tolerable success who have seeled their birth-place, and claimed nativity anny githe regroes. A good plantation experience has been deemed the highest recommendation, and to be able to prate freely about "niggers," fitted a man for any position.

The success of the prescription, which is attributable in part to the businers habits of the Free State men, and the political habits of the Chivalry, led to a degree of arrogance and oppression quite intolerable. The single office of Clerk or Sheriff in some of the countries affords compensation as by as \$50,000 a year, and the industry of the country is taxed in proportion. As an illustration, in this city the direct tax, beside licenses, is nearly six per cent annually on the full value of one a property; and to illustrate another fact, every office in this c unity, and every deputy-ship that is worth a straw, is occupied by a Southern msn. The proople have long felt the oppression, and have cried all ud for reform, but the most shocking frauds on the elective franctise have been perpetrated to rivet their chains tiphter. The most despicable characters in all the State, assumed to be leaders in politics, and have even attained the highest positions, as you see in the case of Herbert, Te enforce measures by bo wielinife, pistel and bludgeon, was sure to be followed by preferment; and no place upon the American centirent, unless it be Karezs slone, ever suffered so gailing a despotiem. Good citizens have avoided collisions with the m. knowing that immunity was sure to follow any assault or assassination committed by a "high-"toted Southern-gentleman," for the Courte have by any areast or assassination committed by a "high-"toned Southern gentleman," for the Courte have by ro means eacaped their voracious demands for office. Ministers of the law have been the most active violaters the roof, and justice has been trampled in the dust. Such was the condition of California but yesterday; to day the clouds are breaking away. The madness

Such was the condition of California but yesterday; to day the clouds are breaking away. The madness of Chivalry has destroyed it. Recent events have effected a revolution. The origin of it is this:

More than a year ago, one Werth, a Southerner, mundered in a meet diabolical manner an old man named Kittering, in Tuoluane County, for which he was tried before a packed jury and acquitted. The trial was a subject of common talk in the neighborhood. The facts being that Werth and several others, well armed, went to Kittering's house, found him alone and defencelese, but him with many bullets, and, to end it, beat the old man's brains out on the spot. Werth being of a respectable family, and a politician at that, sought to vindicate himself by publishing a casts, in which he derounced all Northern men in that county in the harehest terms, using laugaage toward them quite too vulgar to print in a New-York paper. This cand and its author were moderately alluded to by The San Francisco Evening Journal, the Republican orgen in this State; but Werth took offense at the remarks, and accompanied by three others, all by The San Francisco Evening Journal, the Republican orgst. in this State; but Wetth took offense at the remarks, and accompanied by three others, all armed to the teeth, sought the entor's office, called him to the door, dragged him into the street, beat him cown and left him barely alive. This transaction was freely commented upon by the late Mr. King, editor of The Bullstin, greatly to the annoyance of Werth and his fiends, and a short time afterward Mr. King was assassinated. Whether there was a complicacy between Werth's gang and Casey, the Vigilance Committe may yet inform us; certain it is that Werth and his three associates were among the very first that volunteered to protect Casey against the excited populace of San Francisco. The shooting of James King of Wim, was the signal for a general outburt of indignation by the people against their oppressors, and the whole Chivalry clain have evinced a suspicious degree of nervousness ever since the people have fallen back upon their recerved committeional rights. They have tried every conceivable method to stop the operations of the citizens' Committee, but without avail. Investigations have been carried steadily forward, and the meet estounding rascality in public places is being exposed.

Our chivalrous Governor and his little party, having

exposed.
Our chivalrous Governor and his little party, having Our chivalrous Governor and his little party, having exhausted their civil, judicial and military power, are now unterly without tope of coping with the Government de facto of San Francisco. Their attempts to bring the Vigilance Committee into collision with the United States authorities, though earnestly assayed, have proven abortive, and chivalry is at present a sick lion, feeble and helpless. By the last steamer that left for the Alantic side Ferris Foreman, P. M., a friend of both Pierce and Gov. Johnson, was sont on to Washington for aid. They relied upon the example in Kansas, but forgot that California is a sovereign State, and not to be conquered now to Savery. The unanimity with which the Vigilance Committee are sustained by the Anti-Chivalry people from both North and Sou h, is in deed remarkable, and desperation has marked every term themselves.

in deed remarkable, and desperation has marked every lock and act of the "Law-and-Order" party, as they term themselves.

Since the departure of Col. Foreman, one of our Supreme Court Judges, David S Terry, a Fexan, and a fanatical Pre-Slavery man, as you might judge from his high position, went to San Francisco and interfered to prevent the arrest, by an officer of the Committee, of one Moloney, a notoriously bad man and gambler. The officer, Hopkins, was unarmed, and seized hole of a couble-barried shot gun in the hands of Terry to prevent his using it, whereupen this highest judicial officer in the State crew a large Bowie-knife and stabbed Hopkins in the neck, of which wound he has since languished on the verge of death. Terry is in the castery of the Committee, and, should Hopkins die, will share the same fate. The great People demand that he should be deart with as other as sassins, and whether he shall suffer death, or be sent from the State, depends on the issue of the wound which his murserous hand inflicted. That the right of so high a functionary to shoot and stab Yankees ad libitum should be questioned, and that, too, by an extra-judicial tribunal, is quite surprising to the Judge and his friends. They are extremely anxious that he shall be turned over to the "law," which everybody knews would be equivalent to an acquittal. The character of Terry for violence is an acquittal. to an acquittal. The character of Terry for violence is very bad. He has used knife, pistol and bindgeon on a number of others since he has been in this State,

is very bad. He has used knife, pistol and biudgeon on a number of others since he has been in this State, some of whom he has nearly murdered. He now holds elaver, and has dealt in them in this country, and his life is a clear exposition of the teachings of that institution. The Executive Committee of citizena that have him in charge is composed of gentlemen unsurpassed for purity, intelligence and wisdom. They act from a high sense of duty, and are impelled by lofty patriotism and the exigence of the times; the Government, in the hands of the Chivairy, having become wholly subversive of the ends for which it was established.

Juc ge Heydenfeldt being absent in the East, the only rensining member of our nullifying Supreme Court is Hugh C. Murray, a young man of most abandoned and dissolute habits. This Judge distinguished himself a short time ago by a bratal assault with a deadly weapon upon a peaceable citizen who had spoken in radid but truthful terms of his character. Both Murray and Terry were among the leading rowdies who broke up the Republican meetings that were altempyed in this place. Such "Law-and-Order" men were they on the 19th of April, and the 19th of May last, and it is a noticeable fact that all the part-cipators in the disgraceful scenes of those times, are now most vociferous against the Vigilance Committee.

As to the murderer H-rbert and his apologist Weller, they may have the andacity ty return to this State; but if they come with the hope of further political preference, they are documed to disappointment. California feels the disgrace they have heaped upon her; and she is not wanting in good and patriotic men to fill their places. If Congress were to regard the wishes of nineteen twentiechs of the people of this State, Herbert would be expelled from that body. In repard to the mission of Foreman, please advise the Administration at Washington that the people of California desire no interference; that it is a mere had offul of her worst enemies who are seeking succor, and cesire to oppres

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE -By the arrival of the bark Ariel, Capt Obeceman, we have received advices from Port-au Prince to July 14. Capt. Cheesman reports that it was perfectly healthy at that place; that there was not, nor had there been during his stay, any cases of sickness among the shipping.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—We have files of The Nassau Guardian of July 5, by which we learn that on
the 4th of July, William McKenzie was arrained be
fore the Court of Admiralty Sessions, charged with
setting fire to American brig G. W. Lawrence, while
at the Hawk's Nest anchorage, San Ssivador, on the
7th June last; and also with a felonious attempt to set
the said vessel on fire. The accused plead not guilty.
The Jury returned a verdict of acquirtal.

[Courles and Enquires.

FREE MEDICAL AND LITHAGE COLLEGES. The

FREE MEDICAL AND LITERARY COLLEGES, -The

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

COMMENCEMENT AT FRANKLIN AND MAR-SHALL COLLEGE. BUCHANAN ON BROOKS. LANCASTER, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

ce of The N. Y. Tribune.

I returned here again yesterday to attend the Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College. Notwithstanding the "heated term" is not yet over, Fulton Hall was well filled with citizens and strangers to witness the closing ceremonies The exercises were peculiarly interesting, and added luster to the name of the Institution The Baccalaureate Address was delivered by the

Rev. Dr. Gerhart, President of the College. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred up

Jemes T Creigh, Franklin K. Levan, Wilberforce Nevin, J. H Oliver and Stephen C Remsberg

The honorary degree of Bathelor of Arts was conferred upon J P. Wickersham, esq., Princ pal of the Millersville High School, and Superintendent of the Common Schools of Lancaster County. The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred upon the following class of Graduates, viz :

class of Graduates, viz:

William White Davis, Sterling, Ill.; Joseph Henry
E. Dubbs, Allentown, Pa; Calvin Mark Duncan,
Cashtown, Pa.; Samuel S. Frederick, Marion, Pa.;
Frederick Aug. Gast, Lancaster, Pa.; Adam C. Kondig, Constoga, Pa; Walter Edmued Krebs, Winchester, Va.; Cyune V. Maye, Schaefferstown, Pa.;
Join R. R. Oit, Orrstown, Pa.; Van Lear Perry,
Cumberland, Md.; John Montgomery Potter, Alexandris, Pa.; Herman K. Roodda, Allentown, Pa.; John
M. Ruby, Mechanicaburg, Pa.; John W. Steinmetz,
Schaefferstown, Pa.; A. Sidney Vaughan, Rainsburg,
Pa.

Hop. James Buchanan is President of the Board of Trustees, and graced the occasion with his presenc

The students had invited their sisters, sweet hearts and pretry cousins, to be present and witness their crowning laurels. Everything passed off with th greatest eclat. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of any one, unless it was the oration of W. W. Davis of Sterling, Illinois, which really chaffed the sage o Wheatland. The subject was "Decline of P. litics Integrity." The sentiments were noble and manly delivered in a pleasant and forcible style, worthy o maturer years. He commended the patriotism of the fathers of the Republic, and denounced the degenerate political bucksters of the present day, who make all kied of sycophantic promises to all parties and portions of the country for even a nomination by a Convention, no matter how corrupt or regardless of political integrity. So truckling in their character and destitute of moral 'courage and political integrity that men are found who at plane the attack of Canine Brooks upon the boble Summer for defending Freedom."

During the delivery of this sentence the whole house was still as death, and at its close it was heartily applauded. Mr. Davis finished his oration and retired from the front of the stage amid thunders of applause, and showers of bouquets from his lady friends For him it was truly a triumph. But on retiring to his seat, next to that of Mr Buchanan, did he receive congratulation of the Sage of Wheatland? No, no. Buchapan said to him, loud enough that the whole class could hear: "My young friend, you look "upon the dark side of the picture. Mr. Sumner's "speech was the most culgar tirade of abuse ever "delivered in a deliberative body." To which the young orator replied that he "hoped Mr. Bnchapan did not approve of the attacks upon Mr. "Sumper by Brooks and others" To which Mr. Buchanan rejoined that "Mr. Brooks was inconsider " ate, tut that Senator Butler was a very mild man." Mr. Davis expressed his regret at the moderation of Mr. Buchapan's views, and dropped the conversation After the close of the exercises, the friends of Mr. Davis related what I have written. Mr. Davis himself said he "did not think for a moment that he was "not in conversation with James Buchanan," but now learns that it was the Representative of the Cinc nosti Platform he was addressed by. The whole matter has caused no little gossip here in quiet old Lancaster.

The cause of Fremont and Freedom goes on steadily and beldly. Leneaster County, the home of James Buchanan, will give over 4,000 majority for John Charles Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton. Should a perfect urion with the Fillmore men be effected, as it is now being arranged, it may possible reach Taylor's in 1848, which was 5,310.

Aside from politics we have little of interest occuring here. The "heated term" has parched the country very much. It we do not have rain soon the corn, potatoes, and vegetables generally, will be nearly i

The remance of "The Burial of the Heart" published in Harpers' Magazine for August, is pronounced by the friends of the late distinguished ex-Uasted States Senator to be an arrant humbug, because "a'nt properly told."

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE From Our Own Reporter

NEW-HAVEN Monday, July 28, 1856. The public exercises of Commencement week at Yale, always interesting, promise to be more than usually so this year, as, in addition to the ordinary public gatherings, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity is to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson of N. Y, on Tuesday evening, and the Alumni of the College on Wednesday morning, by Prof. J. D. Dana, L. L. D. The annual oration before the Phi Bets Kappa is to be de'ivered on Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Park of Andover, and these three occasions will doubtless bring together an unusually large number of graduates and friends of the Coilege.

The Baccalaureate Sermon, of which I give an outline only, was preached on Sabbath afternoon in the College Chapel, by the Rev. Geo. P. Fisher, Professor of Divinity, and was founded on Matthew, 10, 34.

"Think not that I come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace but a sword."

College Chapel, by the Rev. Geo. P. Fisher, Professor of Divinity, and was founded on Matthew, 10, 34.

"Think not that I come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace but a sword."

The great object of Christianity is universal right-courses; and while we can see this to be God's design, it is our part to mark out the course we must pursue in accompising this end. Christ avowed himself to be a monarch in the realm of truth, and compared the present aspect with the future glory of His kingdem, to a grain of mustard, the smallest of seeds growing, to a tree afforcing a helter to the birds of the air; and His truth, which is to assimilate all things to itself, to leaven hid in three measures of meal leavening the whole lump. The declaration in the text is of a similar character. Christ was glad to see the work of religion begin, even in dissension and strife. He did not mean that these were the ultimate objects of attainment, but that Christianity would attain use end through conflict.

We inaugurate our literary anniversary through religious worship, and shall consider the conflict of Caristianity and religious life.

First. Revert to the palpable strife which religion has stirred up, from the time of Christ to the pass-attenty at d religious life.

First. Revert to the palpable strife which religion has stirred up, from the time of Christ to the pass-attenty of the Church. Jerusalem was destroyed by the Pagan power of Rome; this in its turn was supplanted by Christianity; and we may recount persecutions and triefs for centuriee. Think of the struggles during the reformation of the Sixteenth Century, the contentions of the present day about rights—all may be referred to Christianity.

These are the phenomena, what is the cause? The incividual soul is the theater of the conflict. God claims its obedience. Conscience and will are at variance. The praching of the Gossel produces this conflict. Suppose the ladividual to obey his conscience, to submit his will to God, the conflict. But he must be fired at var

tem of equality.

The strife is rest all gradual. Every valuable right has been exterted, every important truth established, by conflict. Bistory is a commentary on our text. A nation aroused and alive to this conflict is sublime. Witness England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Milton's battle of the angels was the coaff of the raging in England, idealized. The great poem of Italy grew out of the struggles of Dante's time. All iterature is fall of this conflict. It is usual to deprecate resigious controversy, but it is the only way in which trurh is catablished.

What is true of a nation or a generation is true of an individual. If truth does not take strong hold of his teetings, he is rothing, at longth he understands all mysteries and all knowledge. Erasmus, the most learned man of his day, capable of doing more good than any other, was weak and vaciliating, writing semetimes on one side and sometimes on the e.her, affaid to take sides firmly for either and his influence was lest. Luther was the m of his age for he was strong for the truth not courting a turbulent life, but loving the right. Why do we not persecute heretica? Is it from charity or inoifference! John Calvin may have given his consent to the burning of Servetus, but he would have gone the effully himself to the stake for the right. The Puritans were steadfast for the truth; if we may not imitate their faults we may imitate them in this. They knew the great end of life, the cepth of their convictions on all subjects made them powerful and able to make a deep impression. Again, they had a strong sense of justice, and disposition to put forth exertion in behalf of lighteousness. The Puritan was determined to leave the word better than he found it. These elements of the Puritan character develop a truly christian life. If the individual dies, the truth lives.

Gentlen en of the Graduating Class, you would not have meenfer you a lower-tandard of existence. You now assume peculiar inoividual responsibilities. Your petis in the world, mere

"righteou-ness."

The discourse was heard with much in erest by a large audience, and especially by the graduating class, w o occupies for the last time their accustomed seats in the middle aisle of the chappel.

CENTRAL COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Antiversary Exercises of Central College com nenced on the evening of Sunday, the 6th inst., when the Rev. Henry Bowen of Cortland preached, in the College Chapel, before a large assembly, a dis-

in the College Chapel, before a large assembly, a discourse from 1st Timothy, iv.—14: "Neglect not the "goft that is in thee."

The production was characterized throughout by deep thought, happy illustrations, and graceful delivery.

The prize-speaking came off on Monday evening before a full house. The declaimers were generally successful in gaining the attention of the hearers. A few words were in the pronounced, but the Professors were not responsible for the errors. In one or two cases the decision must have turned wholly upon those miscallings. Among the Junior Academics, W. Hatch here off the prize, though the difference in merit between him and Shaw was very slight. Unhappily for the la s of that division they all chose "extracts" too full of lofty expression, and requiring more grandiloquence than they were masters of. We never can see hors attempt to personate Beacher, Phillips, and Seward, but that it suggests the thought of Cupid burning his fingers with the thought of Cupid burning his fingers with the thought of Cupid burning his fingers with the thunderbolts of Jupiter. They can ot grapple successfully with the sentiments, but stagges beneath them.

Anong the Senior Academics, D. W. Carrier took the first prize. His piece was theatrical—"The Rav-"ings of a Maniao"—and it was faittfully represented. W. Hanson wen the second prize in this division, and A. J. Warner the only prize among the Sophemores.

On Thesday, at 10 o'clock a. m., the Rev. A. La

phemores.
On Tue-day, at 10 o'clock a. m., the Rev. A. L.
Post of Penneylvania, delivered a sermon before the
College Association, from these words: "To teem who
"by parient continuance in well doing seek for glory
"and honor an immortality, eternal life."—Romans

ii.47.
A' 3 o'clock p. m., Arthur Holmes, A. B., addressed
the A'unni on the present duties of the educated. He
was here ted to throughout with great attention, and was frequently and spontaneously applieded.
Theodore Parker of Boston addressed the

Theodore Parker of Boston addressed the literary scieties in the evening of Fuesday. His theme, "The Functions of the Scholar," was treated as he alone could do it, in an original, scholarly and telling manner. We introduce a few sentences: "Let your "cultivation be natural; avoid every college, every deturch, every doctrine, every doctor, that would "nake you mere machines—that would saw you out, "plane you down, dovetail you, and fit you into a bureau or other furni ure. Look at the Monks—not "a great man among them; and when one sees any of "the order, he exclaims, not 'Man,' but 'Monk!" It were but a tame compliment to Mr. Parker to say that he that ained the attent or of his auditory—he electrified the meenti uously. His brain seemed a battery, first them centicuously. His brain seemed a batter surct arged with thought, and his whole manner serve to sen ind us of the description of him in the Fable for

"And this is what makes him the crowd-drawing preacher, There's a background of god to each hard-working feature, Every wore that he speaks has been facily furnaced in the hisst of a life that has struggled in carnest."

His attitudes have eviden'ly not been studied before a mirror—he practices none of the arts of the oratorial flouristing, but the secret of his power seems to lie in the massiveness and sportaceity of ideas, and carnestness of coul manifests of in the delivery.

The Commencement Exercises, on Wednesday, were opened by an impressive prayer, from Rev. H. Howen, of Courtland.

were opened by an impressive prayer, from Rev. H. Bowen, of Courtland.

Of the twenty-seven orations delivered, seven were given by ladies. These seven were all excellent productions, but could not all be heard distinctly, in every part of the chapel. Mrs. Armour, of Sidom, and Miss Boylston, of Cazenovia, manifested a compass of voice that would be creditable to experienced speakers; they were listened to with marked atteution.

H. C. Ba'lard of Chicago pronounced an original prem on "The Condict of the West."

The exercises were agreeably interspersed with vocal music. Several of the pieces were loudly applauded "Napping in the Car" and "Riding in the Stage" served to put the audience into the very happiest bunior.

hunor.

Theodore Parker, having been invited by President Call ine to make some closing remarks, spoke as fol-

Theodore Parker, having been invited by President Cab ins to make some closing remarks, spoke as follows:

I sm thankful for the opportunity of expressing a few thoughts on this occasion. This is the first time I have had the privilege of coming into your beautiful valley, and of entering your handsome and progressive College. Your institution is no extensively known is New-England; I was not myself smiller with its theory, but some of my friends have given me a good report concerning it, and what I have witnessed this day has convinced me that the half had not been told. In all the college exercises I have attended, I have not found so good exhibitions of true virtue as here. I love the patriotism—the strong Am-ricanism teat has pervaded many of the orations, and e-pecially the fine poem to which we have listened. I have commended you for virtue, which should ever be the student's first, his highest aim. Second to this is wiedom; and of this I can accord to horb the ladies and the gentlemen very much. Many of their productions evince no slight degree of matured thought. We are not accustomed, however, to look for ripened schelarship in so young an Institution—perfect beauty in learning makes its appearance late, as meidenly charms brighten with the bloom of womanhood—perfection of scholarship is to the accomplished man what the blurb is upon the peach. As I sat here to-day, I could not but feel proud of my country, for her having produced a College founded on a liberal and philanthropic basis. I see here not only the representatives of the Ethiopian, but discover, in the speech of some, traces of the Tentonic stock. Another noble feature in your pan is, that you recogdize the right of woman to an equal participation with makes in the advantages of the College course. When I consider your embarrassments; when I think of your scanty library and meager apparatus, I am reminded of the origin of Harvard University. The settlements extended but seventy mice along the seaboard, and but fifty miles inlaid, when the ol

Thus ended the exercises in this treasonable College.

Is it not to be wondered at, Mr. Editor, that Mr.

Pierce has not sent some of his functionaries of Lawrence Hotel notoriety to batter down this obnomous edifice? If things are suffered to go on at this rate, this whole region will become infected with Abolitioniam; the contagion of Free Speech will spread til the Fugitive Slave law will become a nullity and the Union will collapse!

RATIFICATION MEETING IN MARIETY Correspor dense of The H. Y. Tribune

MARIETTA, O., Monday, July 21, 1886. I attended a political meeting on Saturday resing for the first time in five years. It was called for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegate from the district to the Philadelphia. National Convention, and to ratify the nominations of FREMONT and Darros The Court House was comfortably full, though as crowded. Mr George Woodbridge, the delagapanied by a pertinent and well timed speech, which was forcibly delivered and well timed speech, which was forcibly delivered and well received. Judgers tollowed in a few remarks, offoand and effective in which the Union-tay-re were rather sharpy handled. A couple of campaign songs followed from an ematteur slee club, and the meeting closed with a duple round of cheers for Freedom, Fremont and Dayton.

OHIO.

CROPS

Davion.

The swelling tide of enthusiasm begins to rell in waves over this section of the Buckeys State. I remember well the exciting campaign of 1840;

The swelling tide of entimasam begins to rell in waves over this section of the Buckeys State. I remember well the exciting campaign of 1840;

"Oh, who that saw it ever can forget The emotions of that split stiring time is the motions of that split stiring time is So now the popular current is setting with irrelatible force in favor of the young Hero of the Rocky Mountains. The organs of the Sham Democracy, not being able to say aught against the scuad and mational doctrines of the Republicar platform, are raising false is use, and resorting to the most unbushing not until it regard to the chandard-b-are so if Free form and their supporters. But this will not avail them in staying the pre-ordained downfall of the Pro-Slavery hordes of the Border-Ruffian and Buchancering Democracy.

One of the isrgest and finest crops of Wheat which the eer h kas ever produced, has just been successfully harvested in this county. The berry is bright and plump, and I verily be ieve there is not a bushel but will exceed the standard in weight. Other crops, I am sorry t say, do not promise to well. Since the commercement of this month, all the rain we have had has consisted of two very slight showers, on the even ing of the 3d and the moraling of the 8th. Polaton are said to be pest redea ption. Oats will be light, while the great staple article of Corn is suffering as verely. Should rein visit us soon—of which there is no present prospect, we may have half a crop, 8th, if the Corn crop in this vicinity should prove a failur, while the great staple article of Corn is suffering as verely. Should rein visit us soon—of which there is no present prospect, we may have half a crop, 8th, while the great staple article of Corn is suffering as verely. Should rein visit us soon—of which there is no present prospect, we may have half a crop, 8th, while the great staple article of Corn is suffering and the form of the suffering and the first proper states and the stape by two feet than during any time la. t Summer, and none but the smallest pr

CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN,

Saturday, July 19, 1856. The following record is made up from personal of servat on and from inquiry in the best informed quarters. ters; I believe it to be oerfectly reliable. The crop of Indian Corn, which is probably the

rest important crop produced in the State, is likely to be below an average. It came up badly, and although
the intense heat of the last ten days has brought it
forward rapidly, it will require a late and favorable
Autumn to mature it. In no event can it reach in extent the crop of last year, which was unprecedented in
amount and excellence.

Which was never better. The growth bas bees
uncommonly heavy, and the berry is plump and bright.
The crop has been secured in the best possible condition. Last year there was a good deal of Whest
rown, but in consequence of protracted rains during
the harvest, it was all more or less injured, walls a portion of the crop was so much sprouted as to be suff
for bread.

Oats do not promise well. They are small and
rather light, and moreover are beginning to suffer seriously in some places from drought. The crop must is
any event fall considerably short of an average one.
Old oats are worth in this region thirty-five cents the
bushel; last year at this time they were quick at eveenty cents.

Haware is a good deal raised in this (the portheral be below an average. It came up badly, and although

BARLEY is a good deal raised in this ithe northers see ich of the State. It matures earlier than oats and is now ready to be cut. The yield and quality are

POTATOES heresbouts are unpromising. In the over part of the State they are better and the early arieties have come in well.

Varieties have come in well.

BUCKWHEAT in the northern counties is of some importance, but I sewhere not made attention is bestowed upon it. It is now just coming up.

Roots are grown to a meratent for cattle. The turnips and canots are thrifty. Mangelwurzel and Ruta Bega are thought to be less nutritions than the older kinds of turnip, and are now for the most part neglec e.

neglice e. Carass has never before within my recollection been as good. The yield has been unparalleled, and the crop has been cured in the best condition.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES, where not wis

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES, where not wister hills d, have been abundant.
CHERRIES have been plenty and good.
PEACHES in the nothern counties will be scarce, many of it a trees having been destroyed or seriously injured by the severe cold of last winter. Further south the crop bids fair to be prolific; as New-York draws its applies chiefly from that quarter, you need not look for extravegant prices.

Applies will yield about an average crop. All the growing crops are beginning to suffer from drouth, but an early rain will entirely obviate this difficulty.

DROUTH AND CROPS IN WESTERN ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: I reside within two miles of the western limits of a strip of country about four miles wide and ninety long, near Alton, Illinois, upon which no rain has falles for nearly ten weeks, and in consequence thereof osts, the potato and grass crop was no crop at all. I and my neighbors cut this year about one tun of hay where we ent three tuns last year. I didn't get my seed of oats. con three tune last year. I didn't get my seed of oats. Potatoes are "small potatoes," indeed Early planed can is in tassel and sitk, but will not ear without rain. Wheat harvest began on the 18th of Jane, and although the crep was enormous both in quantity, quality and yielo, yet it was soon secured in the first condition. A near neighbor had over 2 000 bashels, much of the land producing thirty-eight bushels to the acre. It is all now in the mill. He sold at \$1. This is quite famous as a sweet potsto region. 1,600 bishels have been raised in one field, and sold at \$2 per bushel. That was in 1854, dry as it was. Now, however, although over 500,000 sets have been put out it this neighborhood, yet there will be no crop. The cultivators have used up all the water in the creekt about us in watering their plants, but it won't do. "Oh, why don't it rain?" is the almost houdy exclamation of every one here. The young peach trees, spaced by the frost of last Winter, are now being burned up by a July sun. Our apple coop will be very short. Apples won't grow without showers. On the 14th itst. I sold the last of my last year's apples at \$3 per bushel to a dealer. My red Jaces at dearly harvest go off like hot cakes at \$2 per bushel. Among the valuable featores of Tax Taxibushel. Among the valuable featores of Tax Taxibushels. They ought to occupy two columns instead of one.

J. R. W. Potatoes are "emall potatoes," indeed Early planted

ELOPEMENT OF A WIFE WITH HER 85-DUCER-CHASE OF THE HUSBAND-A TRAGEDY, ALMOST.

An outrageous case of seduction and matrimotial infidelity has recently occurred at Port Hope. Casada West, some of the subsequent scenes of which were transferred to this side of the water, by the flight of the guilty, and the pursuit of the outraged husband.

The facts, as near as we can gather them, are as follows: Mr. B., a young and highly respectable barrists and atterney of Port Hope, had reacon of late to auspect the infidelity of his wife, who is said to be a young and accumplished lady, the mother of a child less than two years of age. The person asspected of having estrasged the wife from her husband, and become the author as well as partner of her guilt, is named Henderson, also a resistent of Port Hope. He is an Australian adventure, who spent some time in the distant gold regions and socumulated some capital. He has, since his return—as Mr. B. has reason to be heve—ingratisted hancelf into the affections of Mrs. B., and persuaded her to believe that he was the mode.

From The Rochester Union, 26th.